no special partners.
Sec. 15. No part of the amount which any special partner shall have contributed to the capital stock, shall be withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the ceive lawful interest on the amount so con-tributed by him, if the payment of such inerest shall not reduce the original amount of such capital, and if, after the payment of such interest, any profits shall remain to be divided, he may also receive his portion of

such profits. Sec. 16. If it shall appear, that by the payment of interest or profits to any spe-cial partner, the original capital has been reduced, the partner receiving the same shall be bound to restore the amount neces-sary to make good his share of capital with

Sec. 17. A special partner may from time to time, examine into the progress of the partnership concerns, and may advisa as to their management; but he shall not transact any business on account of the partnership, not be employed for that purpose as agent, attorney or otherwise. If he shall interfere, contrary to these provisions, he shall be deemed a general

Sec. 18. The general partners shall be liable to account to each other, and to the special partners, for their management of the concern, both in law and equity, as other partners now are by law. Sec. 19. Every partner, who shall be guilty of any fraud in the affairs of the part. nership, shall be liable, civilly, to the party injured, to the extent of his damage; and shall also be liable to an indictment for a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisament, or both, in the discretion of the court by which he shall be tried.

20. Every sale, assignment, or t unsier of any of the property or effects of such partnership, made by such party when insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, or after or in contemplation of the insolvency of any partner, with the intent of giving a preference to any creditor of such partnership or insolvent partnership, and every creditors of such partnership, and every Privateer Pension Funds, or the interest given by such partnership, under the like circumstances, and with the like intent, shall be void as against the creditors of such

partnership. Sec. 22. Every such sale, assignment, or transfer, of any of the property or effects of a general or special partner, made by such general or special partner, made by vent, or in contemplation of insolvency, or after or in contemplation of the insolvency of the partnership, with the intent of giving to any creditor of his own, or of the partnorship, a preference over the creditors of the partnership; and every judgment con-fessed, lien created, or security given by any such partner, under the like circumstances, and with the like intent, shall be void as against the creditors of the part-

nership.
Sec. 22. Every special partner, who shall violate any provision of the two last preceding sections, or who shall concur in, or assent to any such violation by the partnership, or by any individual partner, shall be as liable as a general part-

Sec. 23. In case of the insolvener or bankruptey of the partnership, no speces, be allowed to claim as a creditor, until the claims of all the other creditors of the partnership shall be satisfied.

Sec. 24. No dissolution of such partnership, by the acts of the partnership, shall take place previous to the time specified in the certificate of its formation, or in the certificate of its renewal, until a notice of such dissolution shall have been filed and recorded in the clerk's office in which the original certificate was recorded and pub-lished, once in each week for four weeks, in a newspaper printed in each of the counties where the partnership may have places of business, and in the state paper. ere the partnership may have Approved March 18, 1837.

A true copy, KINTZING PRITCHETTE. Secretary of State.

FROM THE SOUTH. The Express Mail of Wednesday brought

New Orleans slips to the 21st and Mobile to the 22d. Commodore Dallas's squadron had

arrived before Matamoras, but his de-mands were complied with without firing a The insurrection in Mexico hended by

An attempt was made to rob the Express near Abingdon, Md. on Sunday The rider was fired at by two men armed with pistols, and one of the balls pass-ed through his hat. He however, escaped

> From the New Orleans Advertiser of the 20th. LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By schr. Cora, capt. Delvaille, left Matamoras on the 11th June, private letters have been received which state that the appearance of the American fleet off that had created considerable alarm among the inhabitants, who fearful of an attack had packed up all their valuables for a move-that 1080 troops, with two twenty four pounders, were ordered to hold es in readiness for immediate service in case of an attack. This fear was happily dispelled by gen. Eilosola and the American consul, who repaired together on board the Constellation, com. Dallas's g ship, where matters were adjusted sat-

The government troops had an en defeated him, as we are informed; and in that case, by the next arrivals, a good supply of specie may be expected. Com. Dallas has forwarded despatches

to the U. S. government. It was thought that the Julius Casar ould not be released, being a lawful ize, as she had munitions of war on board. Nothing had transpired in regard to the obable fate of the Champion.

from the ranks were alarmingly frequent—on one occasion 60 men went off in a body. It was difficult if not impossible, to check this evil—as the sentinels at the outposts abandoned their duty and went off toto the sumed on he night of the 4th instant.

THE PENSION FUNDS.

Great pains have been taken by the opposition presses to misrepresent a recent transaction between the Treasury Depart-ment and the bank of the United States, in relation to the Navy and Privateer Pen-sion Funds. The latest attempt of the any time during the continuance of the part-nership; but any partner may annually re-ceive lawful interest on the amount so conthe government as going on its knees to Mr. Nick Biddle, and begging a supply of funds to enable it to carry on the public

Mr. Biddle's reply to the Government's humble application for a loan. Off None seem disposed to waste as few words upon the a humistration as possible."—Journal.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.)

My - 1837. }

Hon. Levi Wonneray.
Secretary of the Transary.
Siz:—Your application has been recived.
Say where whom and to what a norm, and it

shall be ready for you. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

President of the Bank of the U. S. The facts in relation to this matter are as illows :- Congress passed an act during the late war, setting apart a portion of the proceeds of all prizes captured by the pub-lic and private armed vessels of the United States, for the benefit of seamon disabled by wounds or casualties during their term service, and of the waiows and orphans of such as were slath. The management of the find onts set apart was vested in a Secretary of the Treasury is always one.
About six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this money was invested in the and the dividends arising from it employed in paying those entitled to pensions.— When the present bank of the United States was chartered by Pennsylvania, Mr. Biddle and his board of Directors so managed as to transfer all the debts and property of the late bank of the United States, to of the old bank. The late bank of the United States now pays no dividends, and the new one has refused, until very lately,

justly due on them. By this unjust course the poor widows and children dependent on these Funds, procured by the life blood of their husbands and fathers, have been deprived of their daily bread, and thrown itute on the cold charity of a selfish world, while the great money god of the whigs was rioting in luxury. The Secretary of the Treasury made repeated de-mands on Mr. Biddle for the payment of the money, to all which he turned a deaf ear. At length the cries of the maimed relies of our glorious naval warfare, and of the widows and orphans of the slain reached the ears of Mr. Noah, editor of th New York Star, and, thinking it a fine chance for an accusation against the ad-ministration, he asked the Globe to inform he public what had become of the Pension Funds, and whether the deposit banks had swallowed them up, as well as the publie money. In reply to this question, the Globe gave a full account of the matter, which placed Mr. Biddle before the public

in such an unenviable attitude, that he im-mediately agreed to pay a part of the mo-

tion on his part, and a desire to conceal it, as the choice must be ascribed the brevity of his epistle to the Secretary of the Treasury. at it gentle reader. Not a word about the Pension Funds-not a syllable as to the amount due-not a hint, from which you can draw an idea of the real nature of the transaction. "Just tell me, Mr. Woodbury," says he, "how much you want, when it is to be paid, and where it is to be paid, and it shall be ready for you." Such onduct on his part was perfectly natural. Whenever a man does a mean act, he wishes to hear as little about it as possible, and desires to hush up the affair as quick as he can. The whig papers are so much afraid that Mr. Biddle's heartlessness in this affair will injure their cause, that they are exhausting their invention to misrepresent it. There is no doubt that 'o'd Nick' drew up the letter to the Secretary in as vague a form as possible, and communicated it to his trusty partisans for the expsess purpose of enabling them to mystify the af-fair as much as possible. It is useless labor, however, for the facts are before the

world. But Nick was not quite as able to pay as he pretended. A draft for a portion of this ntical money was drawn on a bank in Gen. Montezuma, has been put down, and this city, and returned to him unpaid, as the general killed. the bank owed him nothing,—Louisville

> From Florida .- We learn from a geneman who left Jacksonville on Sunday last, that a report provailed there that Sam Jones and Powel who,it is said, are now at the head of the Micasukies held a council recently near lake Monroe and condemned Micanopy to death, for having signed the treaty with Gen. Jesup.

Micanopy was, pursuant to the sentence wed to pieces by the savages. The sub-chiefs Cloud, Aligator, Tigertail and Wild Cat, had all been deprived of their rank for signing the treaty, and reduced to

mmon warriors. We learn also that a party of seven Inhans had visited the plantations of Messrs. Jarks and Rollins, within seven miles of Newmansville, and commenced cutting lown the crops of those gentlemen, who, being there alone, (their families being fornately absent) immediately proceeded

We fear that this is but the prelude another disastrous summer to be encoun-tered by the inhabitants of bleeding Florida. -[Savannah Georgian.

High Prices .- Western flour was sellin at Oxford on Saturday week, at \$11,25; at Ringhamfon, the common price for the week preceding Thursday, was \$12,50-and over 15, and been asked! A Public eeting of the citizens of Binghamton was held on Monday in and committees ap-About 600 troops had arrived at Mata-moras from the interior—but descritions and to seek out mitable chief to the poor, Albany Argus.

ods with a view probably to join the in. Damage supposed to be about \$6000.

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1837.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. The Democrats of St. Joseph County are on the alert. A very numerous and respectable County Convention was holden at Centreville on Thursday last, 13th inst., and we are happy to say that there was a perfect unanimity of sentiment on the part of all. A Central Committee was appointed for the County, and also a Vigilance committee for the different towns, who are authorized to call all County Conventions and primary meetings. This is an important step for the Democratic party in St. Joseph County. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN COUN-

TY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican from the several townships of St. Joseph County, hold at the Court House in Centreville, on Thursday the 13th inst. for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent said county in a Con vantion to be holden at Ann Arbor on the 20th i at. there to put in nomination a suitable candidate to be supported for Congress, at the special el ction ordered by one Legislature, on the 21st and 22% of August next, and also to nominate suit lots persons to be supported for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the next General Election, the Hon. JOHN S. BARRY was called to the chair, WILLIAM MOTTRAM and S. W. TRUESDELL Esqrs. were chosen Secretaries.

After a brief explanation of the object of the meeting had been made in an appropriate address from the chair, on motion of Mr. Jourgon of Constantine, it was

Resolved. That a committee be appointed conisting of two individuals from each township to nominate four suitable persons to be supported by this Convention, for delegates to Ann Arbor. On motion of BENJAMIN SHERMAN, Esq.

Resolved, That the chair appoint said nittee, whereupon the chair announced the following named gentlemen to constitute such committee, viz:-from Constantine township, Messrs. the present bank, which assumed the debts J. E. Johnson and Maj. I. J. Ullmann.-White Figeon township, CHAPMAN YATES and I. S. Row. LEY,-Buck's township, GEORGE BUCK, S. W. TRUESDELL.—Nottawaseppa township, Benjamin Sherman, and George Gaman.—Colon township, DANIEL HOGAN and L. C. MATTHEWS,-Lionidas township, Isaac G. Battey.

After retiring for a short time, the committee eported the names of the following persons to

he Convention: BENJAMIN SHERMAN, of Nottaway, WM. H. ADAMS, of Constanting, DANIEL HOGAN, of Colon, ISAAC S. ROWLEY, of White Pigeon

On motion of Mr. Ullmann, the Convention animously adopted the report of the committee. On motion of Mr. Cowdery,

Resolved, That a Central Corresponding comnittee for the county be appointed by this Convention, and that said committee consist of five persons to be chosen viva voce, with power to call County Conventions, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary for the promotion of the general interests of the denocratic party, and that said committee be composed of persons residing at or near the county seat. The chair announced

Mosers. C. LANCASTER. DIGBY V. BELL, P. R. TOLL. T. W. LANGLEY. S. W. TRUESDELL tute said committee.

On motion of Isanc G. Bailey Esq. Resolved, That a Committee of vigilance b appointed to consist of two individuals in each township, with power to call primary meetings in their several towns.

The chair gave the names of the following gentlemen as the choice of the Convention for said committee:

Town of Leonidas, Isaac G. Bailey. Jairus Pierce. Town of Nottaway. William Mottram, Benjamin Sherman. Town of Buck's. Cyrus Ingerson, George Buck. Town of White Pigeon, Daniel Howell, Chapman Yates. Town of Constantine, William C. Pease, Daniel Munger. Town of Colon. L. C. Matthews, Daniel Hogan. Town of Flowerfield, Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Foot. Town of Florence, Albert H. Strong, Jehiel Dimick. Town of Mottville, W. A. Sanger, Hiram Hollabird. Town of Sherman,

Oliver Raymond, John Sturgess. n. Resolved. That the paper of Marshall Livermore, be added to the committee for the town of Sher

On motion of Mr. Chapdler, it was Resolved, That a Committee to draft an ad-County, to consist of three persons, be appoint by the Chair, whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs, WILLIAM MOTTRAM and DIGBY V. BELL of Nottaway, and FRANKLIN COW. DERY of Constantine, to compose said Com-

State Convention be empowered to fill vacancies should any happen in their number.

On motion, Resolved, That it be rec led to the several towns in St. Joseph County to send three delegates each to any County Convention hereafter to be holden in said county. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention, be signed by the Chairman and Socretaries, and published in the Contreville Peninsular and Constantine Republican.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die. JOHN S. BARRY. Chairman.

WM. MOTTRAM, S. W. TRUESDELL, Sceretaries,

The Whige at their old tricks again .- The Whig papers of New-York City closely watch ev.

indred passengers, they make out two thirds of hem Pereign Paupers ; when at the same time, ieso paupers as they choose to term them have any of them money enough to buy up a cart ad of just such fellows as those Whig editors in ew-York, who take such particular pains to erald every man that arrives in the city, who. her to stay or to pass through, who happens to ave on any thing but dandy breeches and ruf-

Red shirts, as foreign paupers. The fact is they are trying again, as they did some two or three years ago, to create an excitenent in the minds of the American born against at an average price of about \$25,00 per acre; foreigners for political effect, but it will never to. whole amount of sales in that county of school The people of this country know very well that the time was when there were hone but foreigners hero-they know also that our forefathers ere most of them foreigners who fought the atU2s of our country, and established a Free Republican Government, of which every Amerian ought to be proud to boast.

These foreigners, so freely denounced by the Whig press of New-York city, as vagrants and supers, are very many of them FARMERS-the st portion of the English population, who are nduced to change their own for a more Demoratic and Republican Government. Many of his class have settled in this vicinity, and are enstantly settling in upon our vacant lands brough the western country. The great secret try, and consequently when they get here, and as soon as the Constitution of the United States allows them to vote, they generally go with the Democratic party and are bitterly opposed to the easures of the Whig aristocracy.

We extract the following article from the New ork Commercial Advertiser on that subject :

Messrs. Editors-In such a time of ex citement in regard to emigrants arriving at publish the following fact, it being, I believe very great contrast to most of the present arrivals at New-York. In your paper of Thursday you gave in your list of arrivals the British ship Arkwright, Aberdeen, (Scotland) with 15 cabin and 146 steerage passengers. At present the papers of this city class all such arrivals as foreign paupers, coming to fill the poor houses of New York. Now, sir, I can, from the best authority, inform you that of the above 164 passengers, there are not ten of the number now remaining in New-York-the greater proportion of them being farmers; 66-were tined for one township in Ohio, nearly forty for Upper Canada, part for the interior of this state, and part for the far west. The few who remain in New York are far from being paupers, but people in moderate circumstances. A great proportion of those who have gone to the country have done so with a view of purchasing land, and having among them a capital from ten to twelve thousand pounds sterling. Before Shaw, Water street, as a small token of their gratitude for his kindness and attention during the voyage. For the corroboration of the above, I refer you to the consigness, (Wood, Johnson & Burrit,) Dr. Rockwell, and the officers of the customs, New-York. AN ABERDONIAN.

It is stated that in one vessel, at least 80,

Who is to blame?-Hero is a loss, an entire loss to one company, of \$60,000. This is only one instance out of more than ten thousand; and who is to blame? Is Gen. Jackson or Martin Van Buren to blame for this company's losing sixty thousand dollars, or was it caused by some measure of the general administration combined? There would be just as much consistency in charging the present administration with being tor. The works of Locke, Reid, Stewart and the cause of this loss to that company, as there is in charging the cause of the present commercial revulsion, and pressure in the money market to that party. This is a case that will answer to compare with some of the speculations in wild lands at the west, although not quite as extensive. Thousands of acres of lands have been bought here in Michigan, by men from the cast,-the lands are continually running them in debt. The taxable valuation for all wild lands has been fix. ed by our Legislature at \$3,00 per nere-a great portion of it has been bought on a borrowed capital. But to the point-the following article we copy from Bonnett's paper, the New-York Her-

About a year ago a company purchased of Mr. A. Schemmerhorn, a farm belonging to him, situated in Gowannus Bay, below Brooklyn, for \$100,000, of which \$50,000 were paid in cash, and a bond and mortgage given for the balance at 7 per cent. As soon as completed the company laid out the farm in streets, lanes, squares, docks, slips, and 'every thing,' as Master Dogber-ry says 'handsome about them.' Gowannus bay was to be made a great port-a town was to be erected-ships built-a charter got-mayor and aldermen elected-and again, as Dogberry says, 'every thing com-fortable about them."

But the revulsion came. Land, lots, towns swamps—not only were not saleable, but they were worth nothing beyond the crop of cabbages you could raise on them. Things became so bad that the company called a 000 to pay-how can we raise it ?" After sleeping a day and a half on the business-reading the Wall street reports of the Herald, to hear if that wizard held forth prospect of better times, they shook their heads and came to this resolution; "let us give the purchase back entire into Mr. S's. hands -we will lose the first instalment of \$50,000 but we may save the latter, also of \$50,-

On motion, of Mr. Runyan, of White Pigeon,
Resolved, That the Delegates appointed to the
stick to the bargain.' They stared, constate Convention be empowered to fill vacancies
sulted the horoscope and then lifting up their eyes, weeping, said—"we'll give you \$10,000 and all the land, if you will take it back and cancel the bond and mort-

> This is now the condition of the neg tion. We don't know what advice to give in the matter. But at the worst if they were to give the original proprietor \$25,000, and then get back the bond and mortgage, they would absolutely make \$10,000
> by the operation. The farm is worth \$15,000 to raise vegetables—but it is high at that
> quotation, besides being much damaged by
> the company's improvements, as they preto me, is sufficient to undermine confidence in Phrenology. Second,—If it was proved that the in the matter. But at the worst if they

since on his tour through the western counties, selling the School and University lands. He has politely furnished us with a statement of the number of acres sold, and the average price per sere for which they were sold. When here, he was on his way to Berrien county, where he has a sale in a few days; from there he goes to Cass co.; and his sale in this county will be at Cen. treville on the 2d day of August next. He has sold in but two counties as yet-Calboun and Kalamazoo. In the former county he sold 2000 acres of School lands at an average price of \$11. 66 per acre.-University lands, about 1600 acres and University lands, about \$62,000. In Kalamazoo county 4450 acres of school lands, at an average price of \$16,00 per acre; University lands, 3616 acres at an average price of about \$21,50 per acre. One school section in Kalamazoo county sold for rising \$31,000.

This is semething we were not prepared to ex-pect. In such hard times as these, to sall lands at such prices could hardly be believed at the

Our State is decidedly in a better condition with regard to schools than any of the other new States, Mr. Pierce feels considerably elated by his success .- Hardly any one supposed the lands would bring the established price, eight dollars of the matter is, that these foreigners get tired of for school lands and twenty for University lands, ristocracy before they leave their mother coun- In Kalamazoo the average price for which the school lands sold was just double the established

> The editor of the Detroit Advertiser keeps oasting of what they, the Whigs are going to do in Detroit. He ought to boast of what they would do if they could. At the late election for Sheriff and County Clerk, to fill vacancies, the Democratic party had a greater majority than they have ever had before. So it goes-the worse they get beat the more they brag-and the more they brag the more they can't do any thing.

Who would have thought it?-Neal M'Gaff'ry, f White Pigeon, was lately appointed a Whig delegate to the Whig State Convention. Who would have thought that he would have consent ed to go as a delegate to the Whig Convention when he tried so bard to become a member of the Democratic party last fall-at the time when he publicly avowed himself a friend to Martin Van Buren. It looks "mighty changeable like."

A.T We give place to-day to "X. Y. Z." but we aust say to the author, that, notwithstanding it is tolerably well written, it is too lengthy for a paper published only once a week. These long niestions always crowd out other matter of equally as much importance, and of greater

For the Constantine Republican. Ma. Epron :- Permit me to offer some re marks, on a subject which has recently drawn leaving the ship they presented Capt. Bernie, a genuine son of Neptune, and a man of sterling worth, with a splendid case of ded some of the lectures of the gentleman, who nathematical instruments, made by Fry & has introduced the subject publicly here; and who, I believe, has made some converts to his doctrines. But, as I am of the faithless, on that subject, I would submit, in a plain manner, some

of the rousons for my infidelity. FIRST OBJECTION .- Phrenology pronounces all previous systems of the Philosophy of Mind, to | perception of the object, and of its minute parts. be totally without foundation in fact. It casts and the position and appearance of surrounding them by as a heap of musty rubbish. Sir, I had o'jects. Take away these sids to the judgment, work on the public improvements of Inappeared as inquirers in the science of mind, had by the observation of facts, reduced very many of the phenomena of mind to scientific or. der; and that we might confidently rely on their conclusions, as first principles, from which we might set out for farther researches in mental science; and as valuable knowledge, leading our minds to ennobling views of our nature, and of the wisdom, power, and goodness of the Crea-Brown, I have regarded as among the noblest efforts of the human mind. Their investigations have proceeded in the main, on the most rigid rules of inductive reasoning. Observation and experiment are at the foundation of their principles in metaphysics, as well as of the principles of Newton, Kepler and Davy in physical science. Their conclusions on the nature, and laws of operation, of the faculties of Perception, Conception, Imagination, Association and Judgment, consider as fully established, and on as solid a foundation, as the laws of Affinity, of Optics, or of Gravitation. What then ought to be the nature of that " new light," to have the power, in well-balanced minds, of destroying all confidence in those conclusions? Certainly, nothing short of the most patient, labored, and cautious review of the whole field of inquiry passed over by those mighty minds, and specifically pointed out, pari passee, the errors intheir reasoning. Any thing less, can be only the wild vagaries of theory :not the sound deductions of pure science. The sweeping assertions of Gall, Spurzheim and Combe, are cheaply made ;-they can be receiv. ed only by minds unaccustomed to accurate

reasoning. SECOND OBJECTION .- Phrenology has too slight a foundation, on which to build any sys. tem of science whatever. The physical organization of the brain is of so exceedingly delicate a nature, that anatomists have found it utterly impossible to discover the peculiarities of that organization, on its dissection. They perceive only a uniform, pulpy mass of matter. They cannot discover those divisions into distinct portions, which are pre-supposed in all the views of Phre-nologists. They have indeed built their scheme on a series of assumptions. They assume, firstly, the division of the brain into distinct postions.— They assume, secondly, that a distinct power, capacity, or faculty of mind, is intimately dependent on some one particular division of the brain, and is independent of every other. They assume, thirdly, that the power and vigor of that faculty is proportioned to the size more wit. They assume, fourthly, that the size of these divisions of brain, is fully exhibited and "developed" externally, on a man's "cranium.' and one of them (N. C.) Herald. the conclusion, that a man's abilities, bent of

With regard to these points I would make

Sale of the School Lands .- John D. Pience, brain is divided as supposed, there are no exterpapers of New-York City closely watch ev. Enq. Superintendent of Public Instruction for all marks by which the position of the boundary lines of those divisions can be ascertained. It is a pity, for Phrenology's sake, that a man's skull was not arranged like a fly's eye, or a terrapin's buck—in a series of inclined planes, or flat surfaces with angular joints. The Phrenologists might then have argued their tenets with more plausibility. Third,—Phrenologists have no means of knowing but that some of the compartments, (if any there be.) may be underneath, rather than by the side of others; so that (alas !) the faculties they accommodate may forever re-main unknown, for such faculties could have no

THIRD OBJECTION .- The faculties of the ha

exhibit the scheme of a playful and grotesque fancy, rather than the deductions of science, drawn from patient observation, on the nature of the mental phenomena. The scheme is a burlesque on mental science. Any man of common ingenuity, and pretty well acquainted with Permutations and Combinations," and the "schemes" of lottery venders, could, in half an hour, get up a schedule of Montal and Moral Philosophy, as rational as that of Gall, Spurzheim & Co. Individual peculiarities of character disposition or taste, that may have arisen from a thousand incidental causes, are, by this scheme, marked as distinct, independent and original faculties of the human mind. I will illustrate this position .- "Combativeness," which being interpreted means "courage," and "destructiveness" or the "disposition to destroy," are marked as beoriginal faculties, provide in your wisdom, a "leoriginal faculties, provide in your wisdom, a "lo-cal habitation" also, for hatred? It certainly has which, if carried out, would inevitably shut claims to your attention as either of the above furnished by home industry. As a nation, oned sentiment of friendship? Has it been jos. rations. tled out of existence latterly by "secretiveness," to put it on? I suspect the latter was the case.
I will add a few words Mr. Editor, on another faculties" are placed "individuality," (or the perception of "single existences, without inquiring nto their uses,")-"form," "coloring," and "lo. cality." Now I have been in the habit of suppo. sing sir, that when your eye was once fairly opened, you perceived not only the "individual existences," before you, but also, with a little of what common sense calls attention—their "Form," and in this light we regard the 10 ition of common sense calls attention—their "Form," "coloring," and "locality." But we have now to learn that the capacity to perceive these three England is made solvent by its union with

inform us of "dimensions, distances, and perpendicularity." Permit me to say that "dimension distances, and perpendicularity," are not objects of perception at all. The eye perceives merely the visual angle subtended by an external object. The "distance" of an object is entirely a matter of judgment, arising from the distinctness of the a neighboring terrestrial object, than we can perceive the distance of the sun and moon.-When we have inferred the distance by the mean: mentioned, we next infer the "size" or "dimer sions." If we erronously suppose two objects at the same distance from our eye, we instantly supthe same distance from our eye, we instantly suppose them of the same "size," if they subtend the same visual angle—but the moment we learn accurately their comparative distance, we that moment correct our judgment of their size accordingly. The inference of "perpendicularity is quite as much a matter of experience, as that of distance or dimension. This point needs no illustration. I regret therefore that the learned gentlemen have not omitted their "perceptive faculty" of "size" and left our means of obtaining a knowledge of "dimensions, distances, and perpendicularity." (they forget "hericontalian" the foligh reputation from Rochester.

The company laye also permanently engaged and perpendicularity." (they forget "hericontalian" they believe, will prove entirely satisfactory.

Three new run of the largest Burr styne I are been put in, with new screens, faming mill, bolts, smut machine, and ell other necessary machines and most approved kind, under the superint nd men of Mr. John B aumont, a Mill-wright of high reputation from Rochester.

The company laye also permanently engaged and perpendicularity." (they forget therefore that the learned gentlemen have not omitted their "perceptive faculty is first rate establishment, worthy the patronage of the community, and one which they believe, will prove entirely satisfactory.

Three new run of the largest Burr styne I are for the largest Burr styne I are for the community, and one which they believe, will prove entirely satisfactory.

Three new run of the largest Burr styne I are for the largest Burr styne I are for the community, and one which their mills, and that no exponse has been spared their mills, and that no exponse has been spared their mills, and that no exponse has been spared their mills, and that no exponse has been spared their mills, and that no exponse has been spared their mills, and that no exponse has been spared their mills, and that no exponse has been spared their mills, and that no exponse has been spared their mills, and that no exponse ha ing a knowledge of "dimensions, distances, and perpendicularity," (they forgot "horizontality," to be distributed in due proportions, among their "reflective faculties" of "comparison," "causals ty" and "inference." But perhaps they would then have been at a loss how to have filled the extra "bump." By a similar course of reasoning I think the exceedingly unphilosophical arrange-ment of their other "faculties,"—order, number, time, tune, language, &c. may be plainly shown.

three more "bumps" are put down.

But another faculty is "size." Its office is to

I have designed in these remarks, to touch only on two or three of the many views which the theme suggests. If they shall induce any whose eys they may chance to meet, (and who may not | Baker Sn be familiar with the authors' names,) to open the volumes of Locke, Reid, Stewart, and Brown, or even the more humble volumes of Abercrombie, I shall be satisfied they will there find, if some dross, yet more fine gold.

Constantine, July 8, 1837.

Quinebaug Bank .- The committee apnted to investigate the affairs of this bank has made the examination, and reported the result to the Governor. The committee expressed their entire satisfaction with the present management and condition of the bank.

Wholesale Robbery .- The Cincinnat Whig of the 19th instant states that most of the stores in Covington (Ky.) were broken into the evening before, by a gang of villians, and large quantities of goods taken therefrom. Seven of the gang are said to have been arrested and committed to prishave been arrested and con on the next morning.

Death by Lightning .- On Wednesday last, five negroes, who had left the field of Mr. Jas. C. Johnston, in this county, to go to the house, were struck down by lightning and one of them killed.—[Elizabeth City

A son of Mr. Crawford, of Seneca Falls. genius, tastes, dispositions, virtues, and eices, may be at once determined by the size and
shape of his skull. This is the famous dogma of

The planters' Bank of Natchez, Miss. has resolved to pay 6 per cent interest on its notes presented for redemption, from the time of presentation, and on checks for apposites, from their date, until it resumes spe-

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State arrived at New-York on thursday eve-

We are happy to state that the arrangement between the city and country banks, so long under negociation, was finally consummated on Saturday evening. This is a matter not only of great importance to is a matter not only of great importance to business community generally, but to all classes of citizens. By it, the notes of all the Banks in the State are received in de-posite by the New-York banks at par; and the whole system of exchanges and dis-counts, and consequent loss to the public, is broken up. Our currency therefore may be said to be placed, through the mutual efforts of the banks and the bank commisman mind, as set down by the Phrenologists, than has been attainable heretofore. The terms of the arrangement are such as have been heretofore stated: the notes of the in-terior banks being sealed up, probably weekly, and a period varying from 7 to 25 days allowed for their redemption, the expense of which is incurred by the country banks.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE. The leaders of the whig party in New-York have, through their foreign friends on the other side of the Atlantic, expressed a desire to unite the interests of the Bank of England with the fortunes and credit of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania; and by a consolidation of the moneyed power of both hemispheres, establish a sys-tem of commercial dependence, alike dan-S. & Co. why did you not, by the same cogent recessing by which you make out these poculiarities of character entitled to rank in dignity as original faculties, provide in very side in the same compelled by the interest of the same compelled by the gerous to liberty and oppressive to the a place in human disposition and action. It is as distinct in its nature, and therefore had as strong by dependent on Britain for all supplies now mentioned principles of action you have admit- we should be more "howers of wood and ted in your scheme as original faculties. Why drawers of water," the consumers of foreign did you not do the same good office for malice, for contempt, or at least for friendship? What, not give a place in your scheme for the old fashor is placed under the guardianship of corpo

Against all attempts to transfer the busiand "acquisitiveness"—or, after providing for the more noisy "propensities," had you not left a lot big enough on your plat of the human eraneum, to put it on? I suspect the latter was the case. mand on principles both safe to co branch of the scheme. Among the "it:Heetu. I and satisfactory to those who deal in the home market.

The proposed alliance between the U. S. Bark of Pennsylvania and the bank of England, we presume would be quite accepta-A man without means and in poor credit would have the better part of the bargain the two banks above named The Bank of latter incidents of external objects, really require or dependence upon the Government while three distinct and original mental faculties! So the U. S. Bank has neither public confidence to sustain it nor means to meet the ruinous issues of its paper, which now flood the country from one extreme to the other. -Pittsburgh Manufacture.

> The Hoa, DANIEL S. DICKSON, of the state senate, delivers the anniversary oration at Binghamton, on the 4th inst.

> Laborers wanted .- Five thousand laborers are advertised for at Indianoplis, to iana, and liberal wages offered.

Ray, T. Baancoan will preach by leave of Providence next Sabba h at 3 o'clock P. M. at the school-house.

CENTREVILLE MELLS.—Thepro

ester, from whom customers may expect general satisfaction.

The Miles being now in fall operation, are ready to do packing or custom work to any ex-

Agent St. Joseph Manufacturing Company. Centreville, July 19, 1837. 55tf LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at White P.geon on the 1st day of July 1837.

Miller Charles Morgan Parnill McGuinn Daniel Nichols John Nash Jefferson Blanchard Alva Brower A K Joardman Dr John Newhouse Antho Vicel Wm Pearce Prosper Perry Jesso Persons Wm Patterson Joseph Burnell Wm Bowman John H Bristol Miles Burns Amos 2 Bally Edward reston Otis enland Wm Cross Wilson Charlton Jossee Crawford Robert an Geo

ules John uria W M oel Elias F